## WHAT WILL AMERICA DO?

A QUESTION WHICH OCCUPIES ENG-LAND'S ATTENTION JUST NOW.

Much Interest Manifested in the Attitude of the United States in the Bounty Question-It is Conceded that Eilrain Won the Fight,

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The presence of Mr. Henry White, secretary of the American legation, at the banquet given last night by the members of the Sugar Bounties Conference would indicate that an intense, al-though unofficial, interest was being taken just at present in America's attitude in regard to the bounty theory. English sugar men having declared against the granting of foreign bountles, they are naturally anxious

men having deciared against the granting of foreign bounties, they are naturally anxious to secretain what the large dealers in America think on the subject. Mr. White, who has attended the last four sittings of the conference, was made at hunored guest at the banquet, and a teast was drank to him and the country which he represented. In responding to the teast Mr. White thanked the members for the homor which they conferred upon him in permitting him to be present, though he was not there in any official canality, and expressed the hope that the United States would join in the conference before it reassembled in spring.

It is to night generally conceded in sporting direles that Jake Kilirain won the fight yesterday with Smith, and that the American is the better man. It is looked upon also in the light of a moral victory, as prize fights go. They are brutal affairs at best, but yesterday's fight seemed to demonstrate the fact that such combats could be more closely confined to the realms of science than is usually the case. The Kilrain-Smith affair was perhaps the best and most gentlemanty conducted fight of modern times. All sections of English society units in appliauding the American champion for his p owers, his science, and his gentlemanly bearing.

Lord Hartington's visits to-day to Messrs.

unite is applauding the American champion for his prowess, his science, and his gentlements bearing.

Lord Hartington's visitate day to Messra, Goschen and Smith have revived the rumor that gained ground before the recess that the tory household were exceedingly anxious for that unionist marquis to become domesticated in their fold. It is apparent that the tories still desire him to accept an office in the cabinet and so gain him to their cause. The fact that every tory bill that is formulated is submitted to Lord Hartington as soon as it is drafted can be regarded as evidence of the truth of such a statement. That he will drift naturally to his opponents, and be prevailed upon, not long distant, to enter Salisbury's cabinet, or form one of his own is considered as an undoubted result of the friendly negotiations he has recently carried on with the tories. The Duke of Nortolk, who presented the congratulations of Queen Victoria to the pope, has curtailed his visit, because the pope would not further interfere between the Irish clergy and people. He was informed that the pope had used his influence, but could not ask the priests to cease to be patriots without running the risk of causing rebellion among a section of the clergy and the loss of the hold of the church on the people.

Lord Randolph Churchill has gone to Russia to personally study the situation in Europe. He has no diplomatic mission.

King Ja Ja, of Oporto, West Africa, is to be exiled to St. Helena for causing 150 of his subjects to be beheaded as a warning not to permit traders to go into the interior.

not to permit traders to go into the interior.

In a speech this evening Mr. Clancy said
be government proposed giving Ireined a
fortholic university instead of home rule,
Let the Irish would scorn the bribe. No
mess of pottage would induce them to
abandon their birthright as a nation.

The report of the attempted assassination of the czar has been officially denied.

A Russian student named Alexeffe has
been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for assaulting an inspector at the university.

versity.

Notwithstanding the imprisonment of Notwithstanding the imprisonment of Mr. Hooper many news agents continue to sell copies of the Cork Herald containing accounts of suppressed league meetings.

Dan Dehetty, the American who killed George Graham, has been convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. The judge said the jury would have been justified in returning a verdict of murder. Subsequently the entence was modified to twenty years' imprisonment.

Gladstone will start for Raly Dec. 23.

Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, accuses the nationalist newspapers of trying to coerce he nationalist newspapers of trying to coerce

Mgr. Persico and the pope, and condemus their methods. He declares the present guidance of the Irish agitation is stupidid AN ENEMY OF PRANCE KILLED.

AN ENERTY OF PRANCE KILLED.

Panis, Dec. 20.—Marabout Mahomed Lemine, chief opponent of French influence in the Soudan, has been killed in an encounter with French troops.

M. Ferry was present at the unveiling of the Edmond About statue to day. It was his first appearance since he was shot, and he received many congratuations. his inst appearance since he was suot, and he received many congratulations.

Prince Krapotkine lectured to-night on "The Moral Influence of Prisons." He argued for the suppression of all prisons and of leaving crimes to be committed at will, saying that the only safeguard of society was the curing of diseases of the brain, heart, and stomach, from which all criminals suffer.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S CONDITION. Benlin, Dec. 20—The growth in the crown prince's throat is diminishing, but the irritation of the lower membrane con-

## FOX IS DISSATISFIED.

He Wants a Fight to a Finish-Sullivan's Sweeping Challenge.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 .- Richard K. Foxthis morning sent the following messages in regard to the Smith-Kilrain fight. To George W. Atkinson, referee Kilralu-Smith light, and editor Sporting Life, London Fight must be finished. If Smith refuses I shall claim belt, world's championship, and stakes for Kilrain.

And this cablegram was sent to his rep-resentative, Wm. E. Harding.
Draw won't do. Men must meet to fluish.
If smith refuses shall claim belt, world's champlonship, and stakes for Kilrath. I'm willing to beach skee against John L. Sullivan after this is settled for from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and the belt.

Fox thinks Smith's backers are afraid

to put their money on him now since they have seen the punishmuet he received; but whether Smith will agreed to a finish fight

ne is uncertain.
In case Emith refuses Mr. Fox will claim the belt and stakes. He would rather the the belt and stakes. He would rather the men should meet again and settle matters, to that in the fight with Sullivan, Klirain could enter the ring with a clean thie to the world's champlonaith. "All that is to be feared now," Mr. Fox savs, "is that Sulvivan will not fight But I have stipulated that the fight take place either in America or Mexico. I have done enough for England and the English sporting men and press, and it is but right I should now do something for the American press. Should there be an acceptance of press. Should there be an acceptance of the challenge for Sullivan to meet Kilrain I shall stipulate only that in addition to the location the battle be fought within six months. And I think Jake can whip

Im."
LONDON, Dec. 20 —Jem Smith has reurned to London. He looks but little
corse for the fight.
The Marquis of Queensberry offers a
old medal for a glove fight of eight
sunds between Kilrain and Smith.
Kilrain and his party left Paris at 11
relock to-night.

o'clock to-night.
Sullivan offers to fight either Kilrain or
Smith is the first week of April and the
other man in the first week of May, each

A Washington Woman as an Eronaut Accusta, Ga., Dec. 20.—Prof. King, the aronaul, made an ascension in his balloon Eyrie from here to day. The balloon took a northeasterly course, landing hine miles out of Alken, S. C., twenty seven miles from here. Mrs. Sleeper, of Washington, accompanied the professor on his voyage. RAILROAD ROBBERIES.

The Whole Ticket Department of

Pittsburg Road Suspended. PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 20 .- John Henry traveling passenger agent of the Pitteburg and Lake Erie railroad, and a number of other officials and clerks in the passenger department and ticket office yesterday re-ceived carefully worded notifications, signed by President John Newell and General Superintendent Holbrook, signifying that their presence would not be required at their respective desks for a few days, as the books of the department were being audited to get ready for the new system of handling tickets about to be adopted by the man-

to get ready for the new system of handling tekets about to be adopted by the management.

This is the beginning of a series of developments in the passenger department of the Pitteburg and Lake Erie railroad which promise to assume the proportions of the recent startling disclosures in the freight department of the Pan Handle. For months the high officials of the roads have suspected that something very loose or something positively crooked has existed in the ticket sales and receipts of the road, and within a few weeks they have obtained proof that they were being systematically robbed, but where, by whom, or to what extent can only be told after a careful investigation of the books and accounts of the whole department. It is thought that counterfelt tickets are in existence, and from the system of ticket accounts kept by the company it would hardly be possible, without collusion, for fraud to be perpetrated. In an interview General Superintendent Holbrook said: "No person is accused of defrauding the road. There has been some very careless work done, however, and this we propose to putright. If anything crooked exists it will be found on investigation. To do this we thought beat to give the auditor and his clerks full chance, and have merely laid off these men for the time being. There are some very peculiar tickets used on the road, and I propose to find out whether they come from our own clerks, ticket brokers, or other sources."

This afternoon General Passenger Agent

repropose to the our whether they come from our own cleris, ticket brokers, or other sources."

This afternoon General Passenger Agent A. D. Smith was included among those temporarily relieved from duty. The suspension of Mr. Smith caused much surprise among both the employes and officials of the road, but it is not looked upon as a serious matter, and it is stated that the only reason he was suspended was so that the auditors could have full charge of everything in his office. It is stated that other employes will be suspended within the next twenty-four hours, and that the man who is implicated more than any other is still at work. The number of suspensions up to 20 clock this afternoon were fifty, which includes all the employes in the passenger, auditing, and ticket departments. What first excited the suspicious of the officials were some queer transactions with several theatried companies. It is alleged that rates were made with the companies and that the man making the contract received the rebate.

ENJOINING PAYMENT OF NOTES

More Litigation Between Sir Bache Cupard and Chas, G. Francklyn. New York, Dec. 20,-Gordon Cunard obtained a judgment on April 16, 1887, against the Francklyn Land and Cattle lompany for \$159,294.50. He assigned that claim to Radeliffe Baldwin, who has brought suit for its recovery. On this suit Morton, Bliss & Co., Kessler & Co., and several others have been enjoined from paying to the company the amount of ten promissory notes executed by Stephens & Little for \$100,334. In 1883 Charles G. Francklyn became president of the land and eatite company. On Sept. 1, 1885, the company sold to Stephens & Little, of Kansas City, a large drove of cattle for \$100,334. The payment was in the promissory notes in question. It is claimed that Charles G. Francklyn fraudulently converted the notes to his own use, and gave them to Morton, Bliss & Co. and the others enjoined in payment of individual indebtedness. The notes were subsequently sold to the Traders' Bank, of Kansas City, for \$53,625.41, and five of them were in turn sold to the National Bank of Illinois. The plaintiff saks that the notes be restored, all the transactions be declared void, and the notes applied to the payment of Cunard's judgment.

DANIEL MANNING'S CONDITION. Though Physically Weak There is No

Cause for Alarm, ALHANY, Dec. 20 .- The family of ex-Secretary Manning authorizes this statement as to his condition: Mr. Manning came to Albany on Tuesday last from his New York residence to spend the holidays with his eldest son, Mr. James H. Manning, whose residence on Lancaster street was whose residence on Lancaster street was formerly that of the Secretary. Mr. Manning has not had, either in New York, Albany, or elsewhere, any reoccurrence of the attack which prostrated him in Washington in 1880, nor is any expected by his physicians. In the nature of the case, they say, no such recurrence is possible. Mr. physicians. In the nature of the case, they say, no such recurrence is possible. Mr. Manning is somewhat weaker than before making the journey to Albany, but his appetite remains good and his mind is as clear as at any time in his life. His condition, though serious, owing to the physical weakness, is not at present alarming.

THREATENED OYSTER WAR.

The Maryland State Steamer Fired On by Dredgers.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.-The steamer Hamilton, of state oyster navy, came to Baltimore this afternoon for a supply of rifles and amunition. Capt. Turner says that he and amunition. Capt. Turner says that he was attacked yesterday at Swan Point by dredgers. The Hamilton went to Swan Point to drive the dredgers away from forbidden ground, when the latter opened fire on her from about twenty schooners. The smokestack was perforated with builets, and the pilot door riddled. The Hamilton had but a small supply of ammunition and arms, and was obliged to retreat, leaving the dredgers in possession of the disputed oyster beds.

SELLING UNITED STATES BONDS. Woman Tries to Dispose of Thirty-

Nine Saved From a Wreck. DETROIT, Dec. 20 .- Mrs. Frankie Olsen, f New York, was arrested here yesterday while trying to sell thirty-nine four-thirty United States bonds dated July 1, 1867, of \$1,000 each. She says the bonds were not stolen, but were saved from the wreck of a business house. The man for whom she is acting is at the Windsor Hotel under the name of Hoffman, though he registered as Davis in Toronto.

J. H. Goldsmith has identified "Hoffman" as Islitor Cobafeld, the largest dealer of feathers and plumes in the United States, who failed recently and mysteriously disappeared from the United States.

A HUGE RAFT ADRIFT.

A Mass of Logs in the Track of Ocean

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The immense raft Mirands, which contained 27,000 logs, was 500 feet long, eighty wide, and thirty-eight high, has drifted from its moorings. It is in the track of ocean going steamers. Ship captains are much excited, and insist the huge mass must be secured or blown up. It was bound with heavy cables, and will hold together a long time.

Secretary Endicott in Kansas. LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Dec. 39.—Secretary Endicott, Adjutant General Drum, Col. T. F. Barr, and Capt. D. Taylor, the Secretary's military secretary, arrived at Fort Loaven worth this monthly. The Secretary was re-ceived with a salute of seventeen guns. He i here to inspect the military prison.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 .- President Dexter, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, has been sued by Henry S. Ives for \$100,000 for false imprisonment.

FORMULATING LEGISLATION.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVANTS BEGIN TO

Pension Bill for otrs, Gen. Logan Reported from Committee-Tilt Between Two Senators - Short Session of the House,

Messages from the President were pre-sented with communications from the Sec retary of State in reference to an invitation to this government to appoint a delegate or delegates to the International Exposition of Labor, to be held in Barcelona, Spain, in April, 1888, and commending the Secretary's suggestions to the favorable consideration tion from her Britannic majesty to this gov. ernment to participate in the international exposition to be held in Melbourne in 1888. to celebrate the centenary of the foundation of New South Wales, the first Australlan colony. The messages were referred

Numerous petitions from various states were presented in favor of Mr. Blaff's educational bill, and also a petition from citizens of Fennsylvania protesting against the admission of Utala as a state.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on finance, reported a bill to regulate the importation of foreign merchandise and to secure uniformity in the classification thereof, and for other purposes. (The undervaluation bill.).

and for other purposes. (The undervalua-tion bill.).

Mr. Allison, from the committee on ap-propriations, reported back the House flout resolution to pay the employes of Congress their salaries for the month of December. Passed.

Also the concurrent resolution for the holiday recess. He asked itsimmediate con-sideration.

Mr. Plumb objected, and the resolution was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Pilmoondeten,
was placed on the calendar.
Mr. Teller, from the committee on public
lands, reported a bill to quiet title of settiers on the Des Moines river lands. Placed

tiers on the Des Moines river lands. Placed on the calendar.
Mr. Morgan, as a member of that committee, expressed his dissent to the reporting of the bill.
Mr. Davis, from the committee on pensions, reported a bill to place the name of Mrs. Logan (widow of Gen. John A. Logan) on the pension roll at the rate of \$2,000 a year, and asked for its immediate consideration.

ration.

Mr. Berry objected, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Davis also reported a bill to increase the pension of Mrs. Efair (widow of Gen. Frank P. Blair), and it was also placed on the calendar.

Frank F. Hair), and it was also placed on the calendar.

Mr. Hampton, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to transfer to the transfers of the Porter Academy cer-tain property used for army purposes in Charleston, S. C. Calendar.

Mr. Edmunds asked that the postal tele-graph bill introduced by him be taken from the table and referred to the postofilee com-mittee.

mittee.

The bill was so referred, as well as the bill on the same subject introduced by Mr.

bill on the same subject introduced by Mr. Cullem.

Mr. Plumb offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate whether any persons are being ejected at the instance of his department or otherwise, within his knowledge, from the lands purchased from the Chippewa and Muncle Indians in Kaussa, and, if so, what state of law or fact justifies such action; and also whother the interests of those Indians would not be pronoted by their removal from the state of Kausas to the Indian territory.

Mr. Faulkner offered a resolution to pay to Mr. Lucas, who contested his seat from the state of West Virginia, a certain sum (amount left blank) in full of all expenses in contesting the seat. Referred to the com-

(amount left blank) in full of all expenses in contesting the seat. Referred to the committee on elections.

The resolution officed by Mr. Call yesterday to print in the Congressional Record the memorial of the constitutional convention of Utah was called up by that gentleman, who asked that it be now adopted.

Mr. Edmunds preferred that the resolution be referred to the committee on territories, which now had jurisdiction of the subject.

Mr. Call argued that it was due to a community of 200,000 people to have its views fairly presented. He understood that less than 3 per cent. of these people were guilty of practices on the assumption of which the objection of the sanator from Vermont was based. He would now read the memorial to insure its publication in the memorial to insure its publication in the Record, and to show that there was nothing objectionable in it. He thereupon read the memorial. He added that the senator from Vermont know that there was nothing in the memorial disrespectful to Congress, and that there was no reason, in right or justice, why the Senate should refuse to hear the petition of 200,000 American citizens. can citizens.

Mr. Edmunds thanked the senator from

can citizens.

Mr. Edmunds thanked the senator from Florida for his gratifying allusions to him. They were worthy of him (Cail), and he trusted that he (Edmunds) could bear them. He certainly had not questioned the sincerity of the senator from Florida, for he (Cail) had stood behind this polygamist heirarchy every time that it had any interest to advance or any wholesome legislation to resist. He had done so with a great deal of ability and considerable zeal. He could give the senator the praise of being absolutely sincere in standing by the body of persons through thick and through thin, come good, come ill, and he expected that the senator would continue to do so; and if, in process of time, Utah should become a state, and the United States constitution should be changed so that one person might be a senator from two states, he had no doubt that the senator from Florida would the first senator whom the Mormon hierarchy would select. He (Edmunds) could produce and ask to have printed in the Record other statements showing the utter hypocrisy and gammon of that performance, and that it was a mere trick to get out from under the laws of the United States. Everybody understood that, and he (Edmunds) did not propose to vote for spending money in order to print in the Record that sert of thing.

Mr. Call said that the senator from Vermont was not more sincere than correct in his statement that he (Mr. Call) had stood

mont was not more sincere than correct in his statement that he (Mr. Call) had stood behind the Mormon hierarchy. He had stood behind human rights when the sena-tor, with exquisite cruely, sought to pun-ish innocent women and children in Utah by legislation which he (Mr. Call) regarded as unconstitutional, unfeeling, and inby legislation which he (Mr. Call) regarded as unconstitutional, unfeeling, and inhuman. The senator had never heard him advocate corrupt judicial tributals, or packed juries, or prostitution of the courts of justice. He (Mr. Call) had not even expressed an opinion as to how he should vote on the admission of Utab. That was a question for future consideration. He understood by the statements of reliable citizens. Republicans and Democrats—that not more than 5 per cent. of the population of Utah favored polygany, and that the young people of the territory were unanimously opposed to it, and submitted conscientiously to the legislation of Congress. The objections of the senator The objections of the senator

Congress. The objections of the senator from Vermont were vain and idle, and were unworthy of that senator. They were not reasonable as a matter of logic, and were not true as a matter of fact.

Mr. Stewart was opposed to printing the memorial in the Record, as it might raise false hopes in Utah as being an expression of opinion that its admission as a state was possible at present. He regretted very much that Utah was not in a condition to become a state. She was governed by a close corporation, a hierarchy. Ho did not believe there was such a thing as freedom in Utah. Free schools (as understood elsewhere) did not exist there. Every. freedom in Utah. Free schools (as understood claewhere) did not exist there. Everytting was made subservient to the political organization known as the Mormon Church. It was impossible for United States citizens to live in any part of Utah outside of the towns where there was military protection. The various modes which the Mormons had of ridding themselves of Gentiles were of ridding themselves of Gentiles were cruel, unheard of, unreasonable, the de-tails of which he would not relate at present. He would hate to see a vote given in the Senate that would in any way favor the

admission of Utah as a state until her people were really prepared to establish a government where citizens of all denominations might reside in peace and be protected. He did not want to see Utah admitted with the weak promise that she would abolish polygamy without any evidence that she would abolish the organization which governed Mormons with a rod of from and excluded other citizens living among them. He would think it a great calamity to have those people put in a position where they could change their constitution at will and perpetuate an organization hossile to liberty and founded on a pretended religious hierarchy.

Mr. Platt argued that there was no more reason why the memorial of a self constituted convention should be printed in the Record than the memorial of any number of citizens.

Mr. Enddock deried that the memorial represented the wishes of \$299,000 people. The whole population of Utah was only \$260,000, of which about 149,000 were Mormons. As to the statement that not more than 3 per cent, of the Mormons were polygamists, he asserted that they were all polygamists, so far as an indorsement of the doctrine was concerned, and a belief that it was a divine revelation.

Mr. Call said that the memorial having been read by him it would necessarily be printed in the Record; and, as he did not de-

Mr. Call said that the memorial having been read by him it would necessarily be printed in the Record; and, as he did not desire to provoke any further contention in the matter, he withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Blair moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the educational bill.

Mr. Riddleberger created some amusement by holding up a large printed pamphlet compiled by Mr. Blair from speeches, memorials, &c., on the subject, and protesting against the Senate being called to act upon that as a bill. He had himself voted for the Blair bill last Congress, and would vote for it again, but he could not sustain it with such a preface and such commentaries.

ommentaries. Mr. Blair make an explanationou the sub-Mr. Blair make an explanation on the sub-ject, and (in response to other suggestions) said he did not propose to press the bill beyond the usual courtestes of the Senate, which would the understood entitle every senator who desired to speak upon it to be heard. The motion to take up the bill for consideration was agreed to—Yeas 38, nays

Mr. Butler offered a resolution for the Mr. Butler offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five senstors to inquire into the relations of the five civilized tribes of Indians, and whether it is desirable and advisable to give citizenship to the members of the tribes.

Mr. Teller objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution, and it was ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate then, at 2:20 p. m., on motion of Mr. Edmunds, proceeded to executive business, and a quarter of an hour afterwards adjourned till to day.

THE HOUSE. Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, offered a preamble and resolution, reciting that it is currently reported that the coal operators in the Lebigh region are now importing or about to import 2,000 Belgian miners under contract to take the place of the miners now on strike in that section; that the striking miners have used overy endeavor to have a settlement of the differences by arbitration, and that the operators have positively refused to enter into arbitration, and requesting the President to notify the officials of the Treasury Department of these facts, and urge them to use special efforts to prevent the landing of the Belgian miners, and to see that the law against the importation of labor under contract is strictly enforced. Referred to the committee on labor.

Propositions to increase the membership of the committee on rules to seven, and to provide for a committee on the American isthmus were respectively introduced by heaver. about to import 2,000 Belgian miners under

Mesers. Townshad and Baker, of Illinois, and referred to the committee on rules.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, moved an adjournment, stating that he did so in order to enable the committee on rules to meet and decide upon a report, which will probably be submitted to-day.

Motion agreed to, and the House, at 12:15, adjourned.

REV. G. W. ISRAEL DISAPPEARS Supposed to Have Become Lost in the Snow Storm.

A somewhat mysterious disappearance is puzzling the people of Rockville and vi-cinity. On Saturday last the Rev. George W. Israel, whose home is near Boyd's station, went to Rockville on business, as he said, connected with the circuit court. Shortly before the train on which he was to return home started Mr. Israel stepped out of the hotel and from that time until late last light nothing more has been heard of him. When he disappeared there was a heavy snowstorm and the wind was blowing diercely, and every indication points to the reasonable supposition that the old gentleman wandered off into the storm and darkness, and was lost in some out of the way place. There was a rumor current here last night that his body had been discovered, but investigation failed to substantiate the ctory.

Mr. Israel has a number of relatives and many friends in this city. He was about

77 years of age, and was a man of considerable prominence in the Methodist denomination. His labors have mainly been in Virginia and Maryland, and he was one of the test known preachers in those two states. Some twenty years ago he suffered from softening of the brain, and was under treatment in Mount Hope Asylum, in Beltimore, after having suffered considerably from the privations of an involuntary wasdering trip he had made through the woods just before that time. Some few months ago his mind again showed signs of weakness, and his movements have, as a rule, been closely watched, although he has not infrequectly preached lately at various 77 years of age, and was a man of consider not infrequently preached lately at various churches in the neighborhood of his home.

Presidential Preferences. St. Louis, Dec. 23.—A canvass of Republican editors of the state for Presidential preferences gives 36 for Lincoln, 13 for Sherman, 12 for Baine, 2 for Harrison, 1 for Sheridan, 1 for Fishe, 1 for Gresham, and 3 for the field.

Mr. William J. Kehoe, private secretary to Speaker Carisle, was yesterday appointed cierk to the committee on rules. The Senate committee on appropriations at a meeting resterday, agreed to report favorably at the House resolution to adjourn from the morrow. The report will not be quantimous.

morrow. The report win no be dimains in.

Among the nominations sent to the Schatz
yesterday were those of Edward F. Bingham,
of Ohio, to be chief justice of the storeeme court
of the District of Columbia, and Markin V.
Monigomery, of Michigan, to be associate juslice of the same court.

Monigomery, of Michigan, to be associate juslice of the same court.

The Speaker will doubtless be assigned for
his private use the room now occupied by the
appropriations committee, and that aggregation of financiers will defiberate, when appelluted, in the Speaker's old room and the
room of the sergeant-at-aren.

The following appointments were made by
Doorkeever Burr vesterday; H. C. Littlefield,
isborer, vice B. McGarrity, removed; Henry
M. Marchant, folder, vice James M. McKay,
promoted: Julius W. Siewart, page, vice Lyman
8, 6tble; E. B. Bratth, folder, vice J. Hearin
8, 6tble; E. B. Bratth, folder, vice J. Hearin
8, Farly remoyed; R. G. Blake, messenger, vice W.
The rescue of ninety six American scamen

A. C. Long, removed.

The rescue of finety six American scamen in the Arctic ocean in 1871 by the British whaling bark thance, of Sydney, New Scath Wales, was brought back to the public mind yesterday by the introduction of a bill by Senator Allison to pay to the British government \$16,000 in trust for the owners of the Chance, to indemnify them for abandoning their whaling voyage and making the resence.

The House committee on rules met yesterday morning and after a short discussion decided to report adversely on Mr. Springer's

The House committee on triles met yester-day morning and after a short discussion decided to report adversely on Mr. Springer's resolution, which provided for the abolition of a number of unimpersant committees and for a general shaking up and wholesale redistribution. Mr. Eyan's resolution, that when bills are introduced in the House only 100 copies each of private and 500 copies of public bills be oriused, was adopted. The committee will report favorably on Mr. Dingley's resolution making the shipping committee a standing one under the name of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries. No action was taken on Mr. Cox's resolution for the appointment of a special committee on the census; it will be considered after the recess. The committee will endeavor to secure better private apartments for the Speaker than those he now occupies at the capitol. The consideration of other matters was posiponed until after the holidays.

BARBOUR ELECTED SENATOR. The Vote as Taken by the Virginia Legislature.

RIGHMOND, VA., Dec. 20.-A vote for United States senator to succeed Mr. Riddleberger was taken in the general assembly to-day with the following result : Senate-Hon. John S. Barbour, 26; Gen. Wm. Mahone, 13. House-Barbour, 61; Mahone, 35. There was only one absentee in the



senate and four in the house. The formal abnouncement of Mr. Barbour's election will be made to-morrow in joint session of

announcement of Mr. Barbour's election will be made to morrow in joint session of the two houses.

Long before the recent election in Virginia it was understood that Col. Barbour was to be elected senator in case the Democratic party elected a majority of the candidates to the legislature. It was therefore to surprise to the people of the Old Domislon when it was announced that he had received the unsulmous vote of the Democratic caucus, which is equivalent to an election. Last year Col. Barbour declined, a recletion to Compress, and in previous years he would not allow his name to be used in the state convention for the office of governor.

John S. Barbour was been in the county of Culpeper, Va., Isec. 29, 1820. After careful preparation he became a student of the University of Virginia, and graduated from its law school in 1841. Mr. Barbour began the practice of his profession in his native county soon after his graduation, and continued in practice until 1852. In the spring of 1841 is was elected a member of the lower house of the general ascembly of Virginia. He was re-elected in 1848, 40, and 50, serving four assessions in all. In 1852 he was elected president of all. In 1852 he was elected president of

sembly of Virginia. He was re-elected in 1848, '40, and '50, serving four sessions in all. In 1852 he was elected president of the then Orange and Alexandria railroad, which is now known as the Virginia Midland railroad, and which traverses the state from the Potomac to the border of North Carolina, near Danville, Va. In the fall of 1850 he was nominated a representative to the forty-seventh Congress from the eighth (Alexandria) district. He served in the two succeeding Congresses, but declined election to the fittieth. While a member of the House of Representatives he was chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia for four sessions, and greatly endeared himself to the residents of Washingts: by the deep interest he took in District affairs and in turthering legislation for the improvement of the federal capital.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS

pany in Venezuela. A reporter of the REPUBLICAN yesterday met Mr. M. T. Dooley, formerly an employe in the adjutant general's office, who is now the general manager of the Caracas office of the American Telephone Company of this city, Mr. Dooley says that Venezuels has the finest climate of any country in the world, neither too hot nor too cold, and none of the disagresable weather such as has afflicted our city for the past few days. He returns to Washington for two purposes—that is, make a visit to his family, which is still in Washington, and to confer with the company about the needed apparatus for the telephone exchanges and electric lights now under contract—and expects to return to Caracas is now the general manager of the Caracas

needed apparatus for the felephone exchanges and electric lights now under contract—and expects to return to Caracas about the 15th of January, at which time the company will send out large re-enforcements of lator and material.

He expresses the opinion that the commercial relations between the United States and Venezuela will increase with rapid strides, and that the importance to us of this trade with one of our nearest republican neighbors cannot be overestimated; that we should improve the present time in opening more extended business connections, which is rapidly being done by German, English, and other countries.

Mr. Dooley says the interests of the American Telephone Company, which he represents in Venezuela, are progressing most favorably, and that they are acquiring new strength every day, and are certain of becoming a power that will have a strong

fevorably, and that they are acquiring new strength every day, and are certain of becoming a power that will have a strong influence upon our trade with that country. Its thinks that our people do not yet comprehend the importance the company has attained to in that country, and that the company has been sliegether too modest in its work at home. As a matter of fact, the company not only controls the teleptone and electric light business of Venezuela, but some of the members have a monopoly of the paper manufacturing in that country for twenty-live years, and will also control the most important railroad, and that we have cause to be proud of the success that is being met by our Washington company.

n company. He bopes his many old acquaintances will call upon him at the company's office, where he will be much of the time during his stay, as his time will be so much occu-

Grn 212, \$15, \$18, and \$29 famely mounted diamond rings cannot be approached for price and quality in this city. Jacobs Bees, 1229 Fa. arc.

Garrett Going Around the World. National, Mr. Dec. 10.—A private dis-teli from San Francisco says that Mr. and s. Robert Garrett, Mary Garrett, Swan Frick, ad Dr. Porter will sail in the Meanship, An alla to-morrow for Yokohama. Its propose make a four of the world, returning to fixl ore in October, 1988. Mr. Garrett's health eported to be not greatly improved.

Metiden Goes Democratic.
Mentions, Cons., Dec. 29.—Dr. C. H. S. Davis,
succept, was re-elected susper to day. For

Jest received some more of these hundrome facies solid gold Elghi stem violers at \$25, which we ste the acknowledged is durs of in this city. Jacobs Bros. 1229 Pa. ave.

PERSONALITIES.

Hox. Bux, Burranwoarn was better tast wentur. Erouse Boganous, aon of the famous booter, died yesterday at Limble, Ill.,

he was delighted with this city, and that Americans are the most impritable people in CHILL NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WILSON DAY TO

turned to this city from a wedding trip to Plorida, and has resumed his duties at the Navy Department, SENATOR EDMUNDS, wife, and daughter steried vesterday for Alken, S. C., where the two latter will remain during the winter. The

enator will return after the bolidays. MESSES, JAMES C. SMITH and C. K. Aughing city vesterday and were the guests of the Republican National League.

"I AM GOING TO KILL BIM.

REMARK MADE BY WILLIAMS BEFORE

He Had a Stone in Each Hand-Thirsting for Revengs-The Deceased Desirous of Being Friendly-Government Case About Closed.

The work of securing a jury in the case of Lewis Williams, charged with killing William C. Alder last October by striking him on the head with a brick, was completed at noon yesterday in the criminal court, the following being sworn to try the case: Messrs. Henry F. Bart, William E. Thompson, James Ricks, Edgar Ball, Edward Stephens, William Callow, Charles W. Lobe, George T. Wade, Lloyd Moxley, Daniel Sullivan, Francis G. Rundlett, and

Mr. Worthington opened the case for the sir. Worthington opened the case for the government, saying he expected to prove that on the evening of the lat of October last Williams was in Wieden's store, near Benning's station, and quarreled with young Alder, the father finally taking part in the trouble. All parties were ordered out, but quieted down, excepting Williams, who was put out by Alder, and thrown on the porch. Williams hung around the store, making threats, and when Alder came out to get some wates afterwards, hit him with a bick, causing his death.

Mr. Hewlett, for the defendant, claimed Williams was a man of good habits, and would prove that the Alders were drunk and quarrelsome, and that the elder Alder ejected him, jumped upon him, pounded him, and threatened his life with a kuife.

Dr. Charles R. Luce, resident physician at Providence Hospital, testified that on Monday night Alder was brought to the hospital sufficing from a compound communited fracture of the skull, from the effect of which he died next morning.

John F. Wieden, keeper of the greery and saloon where the murder occurred, testified that on the evening of the trouble many people were in his store. Win C. Alder, his son, and others were drinking beer. Williams was also present and appeared to be half drunk. A quarrel arose between government, saying he expected to prove

der, his son, and others were drinking beer. Williams was also present and appeared to be half drunk. A quarrel arose between Williams and Alder's son, the former having stepped on his toes. Wim. Alder asked that Williams be put out. Witness told Williams either to keep still or leave the place. Williams said he was not man enough to put him out, when Wim. Alder aid be could put him out and shoved him through the door. Witness didn't see any stuffle on the porch. Alder returned and asked for beer, but there being none on tap got a glass of whisky and left the store with the glass. Williams had not drank anything in the store.

E. B. Wilkinson testified that he lived hear Benning's station; knew all the parties,

with the glass. Williams had not drank anything in the store.

E. B. Wilkinson testified that he lived hear Benning's station; knew all the parties, and was at the store the night of the murder; had a team hitched alongside of the porch; went in Wieden's store and saw Alder and Williams fussing; heard Wieden order Williams out, and saw Alder shove him out on the porch and get him down. Alder returned to the store, after which witness went to bis team and saw Alder start toward home. Alder met Williams and tapped him on the shoulder and said, "Don't be mad at me for what I've done." Williams told Alder to stand back, that he didn't want him at close quarters. Shortly afterwards witness heard the blow struck. Witness was about fifteen yards from them; it was not dark and he saw nothing in Williams's hands. When Alder was struck he fell; didn't see what he was hit with. Julius Nichole, colored, was the next witness, and testified that he was at Wieden's store the night of the difficulty; knew all the parties; Mr. Alder and Williams were in the store; young Alder caused Williams for stepping on his feet, and complained to Wieden about Williams's disorderly conduct, and that if he could not put him out he (Alder) would; Williams said if he did he would never put any one else out; then they had a tussle on the porsh; witness told Williams to behave and not quarrel; Alder came out again and stopped Williams and said he had been beaten enough and could talk to Alden at a distance; Alder started away after that, and Williams hit him with a brick; didn't notice anything in Alder's nurde, particularly that he policed Alder's hundre particularly.

hands.

On cross-examination the witness said that he noticed Alder's hands particularly, and was positive he had no glass in his hands, nor did he tap Williams on the

William Crampton, colored, testified to the quarrel between Alder and Williams, and to Alder's putting Williamsout, Williams threw Alder, but was turned over, Alder thuroping Williams. On being let up Williams walked away, but came back to the store and asked for beer, but didn't get any. Wilness didn't see anything that happened after the tusale on the porch; saw Williams the day after the fight at the police station, when he had some bruises on the face. William Crampton, colored, testified to

the face.
On cross-examination, witness testified that Williams didn't hit any one in the

Lem Hays testified that he was at the store,

Lem Hays testified that he was at the store; saw the tuseling on the porch; after the tusele heard Williams say, "Never mind, I'll get the s———;" heard Williams singing in the road: didn't see Williams after the tusele, and didn't leave the store.

J. G. Anthony testified that he was at the store; knew all the parties; Williams was

store; knew all the parties; Williams was talking loud; Alder wanted him put out saw the sculle, Alder having Williams down; after which Williams went away; down; after which Williams went away; didn't see anything that occurred later. Although blows were struck by both, neither appeared injured; didn't know how long Alder staid in the store after the sensite. Williams was at the store all day; appeared to be intoxicated.

Wm. A. Dawson testified that he arrived at the store aiter the sculle on the porch; saw Williams on the porch; Williams's cousin was with him, and told him while things were quiet for him to let them stay quiet.

was at the store; saw the scuille and started to pull Alder off of Williams, but was told to let them alone, and returned to the store. The witness contradicted the others, saying that Williams was not put out of the store John Paddy testified that he was at the

store; saw the scuille: before the scuille Williams said he would mash some one's head in.
John Bell, 16 years old, testified that he

John Bell, 10 years old, testified that he was at the store; heard Williams cursing and Wieden telling him to leave. Alder finally showing him out on the porch. Witness didn't see anything further.

Thomas Alder, son of the deceased, testified that his father was healthy; was at Wieden's store Oot, 1; witness asked his rather to take a glass of beer; Williams insisted on his being treated and commenced cursing Alder, and was told to leave or he would be put out; Williams shook his linger in his father's face, and said he could not be just out; witness went home and returned to the store; his father left shortly after with something in his hand; witness was afferward told his father was hurt, and found him lying on his face in the road, and helped to carry him home; wont for a doctor, but his father was removed to the hospital before he got back.

helved to carry him home; went for a doctor, but his father was removed to the hospital before he got back.

On cross-examination witness denied having had any trouble with Williams; thought his father had a glass in his hand, as he was using after water.

Acces Williams, colored, testified that he was the uncle of the defendant; was near the store the night of the trouble; didn't see the trouble on the peach; saw Williams the utent to be peach; saw Williams to the trouble on the peach; saw Williams to the trouble of the peach; had a for an adjocably. Williams replied; "Uncle, that is good advice." Williams came around agains the said told him to put them down and go easy. Williams replied; "Uncle, that is good advice." Williams came around agains the said; "I am good to kill him this night;" didn't know who Williams referred to; he had a stone in each hand. Wilness then went home.

Hattle Simms, colored, was near the store, in the road, and saw Aider come out and start toward the pump, carrying a beer glass. Before he reached the pump Williams bit him with the brick, and Aider fell down. Williams running away. Alder started to talk to Williams, and said: "Yes

I've licked you, and would do it again, but am done with you;" then 'he went toward the pump, and Williams hit him with the brick. Before Alder was struck witnessheard Williams say he would have revenge. Williams then went to witness's house, and stayed there until officers took him sway.

him away.

Witness was shown the knife that the defense claim was Alder's and identified it as hers by a piece being broken off the blade:
missed the knife on the Monday after the quarief didn't know who took it away.

Dr. B. Tyler, physician to the coroner testified to the fracture of Aider's skull The wound had the appearance of being in fleted by an instrument with a sharp edge.

Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to

THE REPORT BOGUS IN PART.

A Clear Confession Would Prove Interesting Reading. Special to Commercial Gazette.

discovery that the report to the President, signed by the three commissioners of the District, is in part bogus has naturally attracted considerable attention here. The first interpolation, exposed a week ago, was admitted, and later the very airy excuse followed that it was put in through the inadvertence of a clerk. second bogus portion, which was found and exposed yesterday in this correspondence, is also formally admitted in a curious communication to the Store from the commissioners, which appears in the form of a denial. The amount of it is that sure enough there was a second interpolation by Col. Ludlow, but that there was not as much of it as the Commercial Guzzle correspondent charged. The Star thus presents what purports to be a denial:

When interpresent in relation to the matter.

spondent charged. The Star thus presents what purports to be a denial:

When interrogated in relation to the matter by a Star reporter to-day, Commissioners Webb and Whealey declined to say snything until after a meeting of the board of commissioners this afterneon, at which they proposed to discuss the subject, and authorize the publication of a statement by them.

This afterneon Commissioner Webb handed the Mar reporter the following statement, which had been prepared by the coard of commissioners at a meeting to-day:

"In respect to the charge made in the Cincinnal Commercial Gractic and copied into the Navional Recumbers of the Martinal Commercial Gractic and copied into the Navional Recumbers of the District of Commission the Cincinnal Commercial Gractic and copied into the Navional Recumbers of the District of Commission the commissioners would say that all of the said paragraphs except the last, which has relation to the crowded condition of Fifseenth street were in the manuscript of the report samele to the board of commissioners before the report was signed. The last paragraph relation to the crowded condition of Fifseenth street were in the manuscript of the report samele to the board of commissioners before the report was signed. The last paragraph relation to the crowded condition of Fifseenth street were in the manuscript of the report samele to the board of commissioners before the report was signed. The last paragraph relation to the crowded condition of Fifseenth street were in the manuscript of the report and their present position on P street weak, meets and their present position on P street weak, meets the approval and would have been assembled to and acopted by the board, had they been read, as part of its report, the reference to the removal of the statics being designed merely to effect the avoidance of the transfer of passengers at that point."

The refusal of Commissioners Webb and Wheatley to say anything until after a con-

rers at that point."

The refusal of Commissioners Webb and Wheatley to say saything until after a consultation on so plain a matter, and one which affects their independence to such an extent, does not indicate that they have yet cut loose from their leading strings as completely as their friends could wish.

A close reading of this confession of the commissioners, which, with a curious estimate of the intelligence of their fellow-citizens, they put out as a denial, will show that, while it is declared that of the three paragraphs only one was interpolated. that, while it is declared that of the three paragraphs only one was interpolated, while two were in the manuscript before the commissioners signed it, it is not declared that the attention of Messrs. Webb and Wheatley were called in advance to these two, or that they knew that they were in the report. A clear statement on this point would be interesting. But one thing is made sure by this confession; the last paragraph quoted by the Commercial Gazette "was not in the report." That, then, was interpolated. But, continue the two obsequious superiors, the subjects had been discussed, and if it had been known that they were going in they would have been been discussed, and if it had been known that they were going in they would have been approved—fully f—well, not exactly, and the exception would have been to the recommendation for romo vog the extensive stables of a street railroad company. Now, if Mesers, Webb and Wheatley would say further whether or no this proposition was discussed, and a decision reached not to put it in the report, their confession would be more Jefinite, and would probably cover the ground more fully.

the ground more fully.
But whatever the scope of this second interpolation may prove to be, it is admitted that there was a second one. What the fellow-citizens of Mesars, Webb and Wheatgoing to do about it. Have they decided to submit to this sort of thing and continue in the bumiliating position into which the engineer commissioner has always crowded

no offense in interpolated official reports from his subordinates? It, V. B.

A BLIZZARD IN THE WEST. The Country Caught Without an Ad-

equate Coal Supply. WICHITA, KAN., Dec. 20 .- A blizzard set in during the snowstorm yesterday and increased in violence toward night. The blizzard in violence toward night. The blizzard is general, and the country is caught without an adequate supply of coal. There is great fear of much suffering and distress, owing to the neglect of the railroad companies to transport a sufficient quantity.

Practic more glasses reduced to \$4.50 from

Phant opera glasses reduced to \$6,50 from 17,50. Jacobs Bros., 1229 Pa. ave. Garfield Hospital Fair.

Willard's Hall, despite the inclement weather, was a busy place last night and the dressed and in charge of handsome and attactive indice. Among the noted visitors were the English Spanish, and Chinese legations: Senator Boinh, Commissioners Webb and Wheatley, and many others. In convequence of meeting with had weather at the opening it will be continued on Wednosday and Thursday evenings.

Machinerary solid gold ladles' hunting case stemwinders, \$18, fully worth \$50, excellent timelscepers, Jacobs Bros., 1229 Pa. ave.

Mr. Moffatt Dangerously III. Representative S. C. Moffatt, of Michigan, ow a patient in Providence Hospital, being tiested for a carbundle on his chin. At an carly hour this morning he was in a dangerous condition, his vitality being very low. Mrs. Moffatt has been notified and will be here as soon as possible.

The signal office announces that there is a old wave approaching and that the temperaire will probably fall 20 degrees by 7 o'clock hunday morning.

Unicado, Dec. 20.—Henry Boot, of San Fran-cisco, has prayed for an injunction restraining the North Chicago Ballway Company from using a street car cable track which he says is sits invention.

Circinnati, Dec. 29.—The trial of Benjamin E. Hopkins, of the Fidelity Bank, has been other postsoned until Jan. 10. Ocn \$15 and \$49 solid 14 karat gold Rigin ladies' stomwinders reduced to \$35. These watches are handsomely engraved, Jacobs lites, \$25 Fa. ave.

The Weather.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia—Coldor, fair weather, fresh to brisk westerly winds, with a cold wave.

Thermometer readings; 7 a. m., 31.0°; 3 p. m., 35.0°; 19 p. m., 35.0°; mean temperature, 31.0°; meximum, 31.0°; mean

relative humidity, 50,00; total precipitation,

## BOARD OF EDUCATION

TO HAVE THE CONTROL AND MANAGE-MENT OF THE SCHOOLS.

itizens' Committee of One Hundred Prepare a Bill-Trustees That Never Attend Meetings - Little Knowledge of Their Dutles-What is Wanted from Congress.

The Citizens' Committee of One Handred net in the G. A. Hall last evening in regular session, Mr. Reginald Fendall presiding and Mr. W. Scott Smith acting as secretary. The report of the standing committee on schools was made the special order.

Mr. Heyburn, chairman of the committee, on submitting the bill as the report of the committee, said the design of the bill was to provide that the citizens have control of the schools, the financial affairs only to be under the charge of the commissioners. It was the opinion of the committee that citizens had a right to determine as to teachers, methods, &c., and it was a shame that It became necessary for the citteens to ask for the control of the schools. The present splendid condition of the public schools was in no manner, due to the efforts of the

spiedid condition of the public schools was in no manner due to the efforts of the commissioners, who had burt them more than anything else. The credit for their condition belonged to the citizens. The committee recommended the adoption of the bill, and the appointment of an executive committee to lay the matter before Corgress.

On motion the bill was considered by sections.

Mr. Weller stated that on the present board of trustees were four persons amployed by the government, and it was well known government employes could not give the requisite attention. Mr. C. Hughes moved to amend the first section, providing for the appointment of three persons from each of the eight school divisions so that one woman would be on the board from each district. He referred to the good done the New York schools since Mrs. Agnew and others were on the board.

The ayes and nose being called for, 25 voted in the affirmative and 21 in the negative.

voted in the attributed to be a second of the Country of the Section 1 was then adopted as amended. When section 2 was reached, Mr. Tenney said the gag law had been applied to him so often that he was in doubt whether he was entitled to the floor. On being allowed five minutes, he said he was in favor of the educational bill which had been passed by Congress last year. The people of the United States paid half of the maintenance of the District schools. The bill which the United States paid half of the maintenance of the District schools. The bill which the Committee of One Hundred were preparing to submit to Congress had been rejected and a substitute bill offered. The proposed bill gave the board of education exclusive control, but the government had a right to have some control. A bill was needed to define the relative powers of the trustees and municipal power.

Mr. Diebland moved to amend the clause allowing teachers to expel scholars, contining that power to the board, which was adopted.

A vote was then had on the adoption of

A vote was then had on the adoption of the bill reported by the committee, and amended, and the bill was adopted as fol-lows:

amended, and the bill was adopted as follows:

A Bill to Create a Board of Education for the District of Columbia and to Prescribe its Powers and Duties.

Be it conted by the Scoole and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That upon the passage of this act the commissioners of the District of Columbia shall appoint three persons, one of whom shall be the woman, from and resident in each of the eight existing school divisions of the District, who shall constitute the board of counting of the District, who shall constitute the board of the cight existing school divisions of the District, who shall constitute the board of the Oile of the State of the Columbia. The term of office of one-third on the 15th day of July, 1889, and one-third on the 15th day of July, 1889, and one-third on the 15th day of July, 1889, and one-third on the 15th day of July, 1889, and one-third on the 15th day of July, 1899, and all vacancies in the membership of the beard resulting from expiration of term of office shall be filled by appointments for three years, and all vacancies resulting from other causes shall be filled by appointments for unexpired terms but said commissioners may, in their discretion, at any time remove any or all of said members from offices and subscribe an oath or all matter the said of the constitution of the Indied States, and said with large to the commissioners of the District.

See, 2, Then the board of education of the District of Columbia shall have the exclusive management of the public schools in the District of Columbia, and shall perform, control, and direct all executive duties in councering the control of the commissioners of the Parents of Columbia, and shall perform, control, and direct all executive duties in councering the control of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, and shall perform, control, and direct all executive duties in conjugation of columbia, and shall perform, control, and direct all executive duties in conjugation of the control.

nd direct all executive duties in connection

trict of Columbia, and shall perform, control, and direct all executive duties in connection therewith.

Beld board shall appoint a scenetary for the board, who shall perform such duties as the board may assign to him, and may remove him at their discretion.

End board shall appoint such superintendents of instruction, supervising principals of school divisions, teachers, junitors, and other employes as may be authorized by law and decread by said board necessary for the proper administration of the public school system of the Datrict of Columbia, and may discharge the same, or any of them, at their discretion. Provided That no removals appointments, or promotions shall be made except by an affirmative voc of a majority of the whole board, and provided further. That all appointments, premotions, or removals affecting compensation shall immediately, upon being wate, be formally certified to the commissioner for their information.

Said board shall prescribe and ascertain, by suitable competitive examinations and other satisfactory evidence, the outsilizations of can-Said board shall prescribe and ascertain, by suitable competitive examinations and other attisfectory evidence, the qualibrations of candidates for teacherships and promotions.

Said board shall prescribe courses of study and text books for the public schools; but as book shall be prescribed or changed unless by a vote of two-thirds of the whole board, and the books in all theschools shall be uniform.

Said board may suspend, expel, or punish upplis who will not submit to reasonable rules of order and discipline, or may authorize the suspension or punishment of such pupils.

Said board shall make frequent personal inspections of school buildings, furniture, and premises, and may cause mouthly examinations and reports of all matters relating to the schools to be made by the superintendents and supervising principals or other competent persons.

Said board shall report in writing to the com-

Said board shall report in writing to the com-Said board shall report in writing to the commissioners whenever, in the option of the
beard, a new school building, or any addition
to, alteration of, or repairs to a school building, are needed, showing the necessity for
such building, addition, alteration, or repairs,
and no contract for the purchase of sites or
the erection of buildings for school purposes
shall be made or authorized by the commissioners until the sites and plans for such buildings have been approved by the board of education, or by a committee of the board dairy
authorized to annove the same: Printled,
that the nomenclature of school buildings
shall be under the control or the board of education.

that the nomenclature of school buildings shall be under the control of the board of education.

Said board shall propare and submit to the commissioners amountly, in the month of September, a detailed estimate of the amount of schools, during the next ensuing issual year, showing specifically for what purposes such money is required.

Said board shall examine and recomment to the commissioners, for approval of disapproval, all bills and accounts against the District for the establishment and maintenance of the tubil cashoes.

Said board shall make to the commissioners annually, prior to the lat of September in each year, a report in writing of the work and acts of the board during the preceding school year, including reports from superintendents and other officers and teachers, or such parts thereof as may be required by the commissioners or be deemed of general interest.

Said board shallmakes and execute such bythews and rules, not incombatent with law, as may be necessary or convenient for the proper administration of the powers and duties herein gracited and imposed, and may amend or abragate the same at pleasure but not yet laws on the shall be made, amended, or abragated unless by a vote of two-thirds of the whole board.

But 2. That upon the reformmentation of the board of education the commissioners may change the number or limits, or both, of the school divisions as now established, and such changes, which so recommended and approved, shall effect corresponding changes in the composition of the board.

See 4. That all laws and partsoffaws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The meeting then adjourned. The Champagne Market,

For quantity and quality in the United states, Mr. J. H. Breshn of the Gliacy House, New York, who lately visited Rhelms, pronounces Minna's Extra Drr." of the vintage of 1884, now coming in, the finest he ever tasted. This vintage has make a sewation among compoissons, and after analysis by Dr. R. Ogden Dorems, has become the model champagne.